

Event (brief description)	Date	Evidence/Quote	U.S. Action
Germany Withdraws from Disarmament: Hitler requests military buildup; L of N denies request; Germany exists talks and L of N.	October 1933	"Everything that is being done in the country to-day has for its object to make the people believe that Germany is threatened vitally in every aspect of its life by outside influences and by other countries."	No Formal Action
Hitler decided to increase Germany's Army by 36 divisions	March 1935		No Formal Action
Italy invades Ethiopia; leader- Benito Mussolini; assault on Ethiopia	October 1935		Invoke Neutrality Laws
Treaty Of Versailles; separated Germany from France- Rhineland: angered	March 1936		No Formal Action
Liberal, Socialist, and Communist parties formed a coalition	February 1936		Revise Neutrality Laws
Spanish colony seized control of colonial government	July 1936		Revise Neutrality Laws
Congress added to the Neutrality Act; apply to "civil strife"	January 1937		Revise Neutrality Laws

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Austria; hears of a Nazi plot trying to overthrow their government	January 1938		No Formal Action
Austrian governor; makes complaint to Hitler by traveling to Germany	February 1938		No Formal Action
Hitler; ordered troops into Austria before conference; Fear	March 12, 1938		No Formal Action
September 1938			

<b>Germany Withdraws from Disarmament Talks</b>	October, 1933	<p>"I do not believe that the majority of the German people yet desire war"</p> <p>~ <i>The Consul General at Berlin (Messersmith) to the Under Secretary of State (Philips)</i></p>	No Formal Action
<b>Hitler Repudiates Versailles Treaty</b>	March, 1935	<p>"The primary purpose of this Nation is to avoid being drawn into war."</p> <p>~ <i>President Roosevelt at Arlington Cemetery</i></p>	No Formal Action
<b>Italian Invasion of Ethiopia</b>	October, 1935	<p>"My proclamation making effective an embargo on the exportation from this country to Ethiopia and Italy of arms, ammunition, implements of war."</p> <p>~ <i>Statement by President Roosevelt</i></p>	Invoke Neutrality Laws

<b>Germany Reoccupies the Rhineland</b>	March, 1936	<p>"We shun political commitments which might entangle us in foreign wars; we avoid connection with the political activities of the League of Nations...."</p> <p><i>~ President Roosevelt at Chautauqua</i></p>	No Formal Action
<b>Civil War in Spain</b>	July, 1936	<p>"..after the approval of this Resolution be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States."</p> <p><i>~ Joint Resolution</i></p>	Revise Neutrality Laws
<b>Germany Annexes Austria</b> Germany annexes Austria, Austrian chancellor learned of Nazi plot traveled to make complaint	March, 1938	It would mean a break with our past, both internationally and domestically.	No Formal Action

<b>Czech Crisis and Munich Conference</b>	September, 1938	<p>"The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger."</p> <p><i>~ President Roosevelt to President of Czechoslovakia, Chancellor of Germany, and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France</i></p>	No Formal Action
<b>Hitler Threatens Poland.</b>	October, 1938	<p>"But the world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table."</p> <p><i>~ President Roosevelt to the Congress</i></p>	Expand Armed Forces

<b>Germany Dismembers Czechoslovakia</b> It becomes clear that appeasement with Germany is coming to an end.	March, 1939	"It is manifest that acts of wanton lawlessness and of arbitrary force are threatening world peace and the very structure of modern civilization" <i>~ Acting Secretary of State (Welles)</i>	No Formal Action
<b>Italy Invades Albania</b> Albania had been under Italian influence since 1925, when Mussolini's government intervened in a civil war there.	April, 1939	"Any threat to peace seriously concerns all nations and violates the will of all peoples in the world that their governments shall lead them, not toward war, but along paths of peace." ~	No Formal Action
<b>Germany Invades Poland - WWII Begins</b> France and Britain issued ultimatum for Germany to leave Poland; Germany ignores; France and Britain declare war on Germany	September, 1939	"...this Government must lose no time or effort to keep the Nation from being drawn into the war." <i>~ Address Delivered by President Roosevelt to the Congress, 9/21/1939</i>	Revise Neutrality Laws

Germany invades Denmark and Norway: Hitler`s forces suddenly swooped upon Denmark and Norway.	April 1940	“The Government of the United States has on the occasion of recent invasions strongly expressed its disapprobation of such unlawful exercise of force. It here reiterates, with undiminished emphasis, its point of view as expressed on those occasions. If civilization is to survive, the rights of the smaller nations to independence, to their territorial integrity, and to the unimpeded opportunity for self government must be respected by their more powerful neighbors.”	No Formal Action
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<b>Germany Invades Low Countries and France</b> French and British forces routed by Germans who avoided the Maginot Line.	May 1940	<p>“Surely, the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives.”</p> <p><i>~ Address Delivered by President Roosevelt to the Congress, 5/16/1940</i></p>	Expand Armed Forces



## Asia

<b>Event (brief description)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Evidence/Quote</b>	<b>U.S. Action</b>
Japan invades Manchuria	1931	dynamited a railway track	No Formal Action
Japan invade Jehol province	1932	province was completely under Japanese control	No Formal Action
Japan renounces naval treaty restrictions	1934	after 2 years the japanese gov. announced it wouldn't be bound by the naval treaties	No Formal Action
promotes autonomy movement - in North China	1935	Tokyo announced East Hopei autonomous council to govern Japanese territory in China	No Formal Action
Japanese signs anti comintern pact	1936	they pledged mutual cooperation against the threat of international communism	No Formal Action
War outbreak between Japan and China	1937	no war was ever declared, but a full scale conflict began	Embargo strategic materials
Panay incident	1937	Japanese aircraft attacked U.S. vessels, several ships sunk, two sailors were killed, 30 wounded	Demand Indemnity

Japanese offenses in China	1938	two chinese forces linked, forming a front running from the Mongolian border to the chinese coast south of Shanghai	Embargo strategic materials
Japanese offense in southern China	1938	Tokyo announced that it would only recognize the rights of powers accepting Japan's "new order" for East Asia	Send aid to China
Fighting between Japanese and Soviet forces	1939	Japanese troops fired on a group of Mongolian cavalry in a disputed region along the Manchurian-Mongolian border	No Formal Action
Closing of the Burma road	1940	Chinese workers finished building a road that would connect Kunming to Bruma, over 500 miles	No Formal Action
Japan occupies northern Indochina	1940	Dutch and French colonies in Southeast Asia became increasingly tempting targets.	Embargo strategic materials

Japan occupies southern Indochina	1941	Several indochinese provinces were transferred to neighboring Thailand, a neighboring ally	Freeze Japanese assets
Japan proposes East Asia settlement	1941	Japan offered the United States a plan for an overall settlement of the issues that divided them	Reject

**SORRY ABOUT THE BAD ORGANIZATION!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**